

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration and allowance of the subject application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-15 remain pending in the application and are resubmitted for reconsideration.

Claims 1, 3-6, 8-11 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,269,441 to Lee et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,214,419 to DeMond et al. and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,282,149 to Pitau. The rejection is respectfully traversed especially for the reason that the combination of Lee et al., DeMond et al., and Pitau does not teach or disclose the claimed invention. Particularly, Lee et al., DeMond et al., Pitau alone or in combination does not suggest or teach a non-volatile memory coupled to a buffer means for saving a selected static image of video signals of the claimed invention.

As recited in independent claims 1, 6 and 11, the claimed invention is directed to a projector which is capable of saving and displaying a user-defined logo or the image from the image source. Besides, the logo is capable to be redefined by the user and further be saved in a memory device. Once the user-defined logo is determined, the logo will be transmitted from the display buffer 43 to the non-volatile memory 50 and therefore saved. When the logo is going to be displayed, the logo image will be transmitted to the FIFO buffer 45 (or frame buffer as recited in the claim 1). The associated configuration and related parameters of the user-defined logo is sent to the CPU 41. The mapping device 44 is implemented to associate the non-volatile memory 50 and the FIFO buffer 45 to send the image of the logo to the MUX 42 which is the means for selecting video signals (the image stored in the display buffer 43 of the logo image registered in the FIFO buffer 45) to a LCD panel display.

U.S. Patent 6,269,441 to Lee et al. is directed to a logo display device which is utilized in a computer system as shown in Figure 2. Different logos are inputted from data ports such as the serial port 106, parallel port 107, wireless port 108 or the FDD 109. The logos are further stored in the storage medium which is usually a hard disk (see Figure 3). The system display logo is stored in the read-only memory (ROM) (see Figure 3 and column 4, lines 1-3). However, in Lee et al., the logo is stored in a basic input output system read only memory (20) which is the BIOS ROM (see column 4, lines 29-32). The different logos selected from graphic data along with the system display logo are outputted via the selection of the logo image selection unit 40.

Specifically, in Lee et al., the user-defined logo is not saved in a non-volatile memory, or via the buffer memory. The BIOS ROM which is recited by Examiner is not a buffer memory,

since the BIOS ROM is read-only and the system logo is saved for read-only purposes.

U.S. Patent 5,214,419 to DeMond et al. is directed to a planarized true three dimensional display which provides a three dimensional image. During the processes of DeMond et al., digital codes which are representative of the chrominance and luminance information of each pixel of an image are firstly loaded into the buffer memory 150 (see Figure 3 and column 9, lines 42-53). In the further processes, the video information stored in the buffer memory 150 is decoded by the CPU 154. The CPU 154 is programmed to extract and modify images from the information stored in the buffer memory 50. After the image extraction process, the image including chrominance and luminance is stored in the video memory 160. DeMond et al. further teach that the buffer memory 150 and the video memory could be constructed as a single memory (see Figure 3 and column 10, lines 25-35). In this case, both the buffer memory 150 and the video memory 160 are for storing image data from the signal source 140.

However, the display buffer 43 and the non-volatile memory 50 along with FIFO buffer 45 of the claimed invention are for different purposes. The display buffer 43 is for storing image (same as the video memory 160 of DeMond et al.) The non-volatile memory is for storing the user-defined logo which is different to the image from the image source. The Display buffer 43 and the non-volatile memory 50 could not be constructed as a single memory in this aspect.

U.S. Patent 6,282,149 to Pitau is directed to a circuit and method for synchronized data banking. Multiplexers are employed to manage the data banking. However, the multiplexers are employed to manage the data bank0 and bank1 further with enable circuit. Though the buffer memory is coupled to the multiplexers, the buffer of Pitau is not utilized to save a video data as a user-defined logo. The multiplexers of Pitau along with the buffer memory (in fact, coupled each other via bank0 and bank1) is not same as the claimed invention.

In view of the above, Applicant traverses that Lee et al., DeMond et al., Pitau, or the combination of all, do not teach, disclose, nor suggest the claimed invention including: 1) buffer means for saving said video; and 2) a non-volatile memory for saving a user-defined logo. Therefore, independent claims 1, 6 and 11 should be allowable over Lee et al., DeMond et al., and Pitau. The obviousness rejection should be withdrawn.

Due to the dependency from independent claims 1, 6 and 11, claims 3-5, 8-10 and 13-15 shall be allowable as well as on their own merits.

Claims 2, 7 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,269,441 to Lee et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,214,419 to DeMond et al. and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,282,149 to Pitau, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,337,403 to Klingman.

Klingman does not overcome the deficiencies discussed above with respect to claim 1 and claims 2, 7 and 12 accordingly, for at least the reasons discussed above, should be patentable.

Klingman teaches a digital signal processing method and apparatus including a graphic template display which is for displaying combined data in an original format. However, the image format control & pixel mapper of Klingman is bit mapped into a suitable form for bit map display. However, the input mapping device 44 of the claimed invention is for image mapping operations in response to the control of the central process unit (see page 6 of the claimed invention). Particularly, the image mapping device 44 is further output the user-defined logo to the multiplexer. This is not seen or taught by Klingman. Accordingly, the obviousness rejection should be withdrawn.

For the reasons stated above, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1, 6 and 11, along with the dependent claims, are patentable over the applied art. Withdrawal of the rejections of the pending claims is respectfully requested. Favorable consideration and prompt allowance are earnestly solicited and appreciated.

Should the Examiner believe anything further is desirable in order to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the present application should be in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including

extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 07-1337 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

**LOWE HAUPTMAN GILMAN & BERNER, LLP**

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth M. Berner".

Kenneth M. Berner  
Registration No. 37,093

Customer Number: 22429  
1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 300  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314  
(703) 684-1111  
(703) 518-5499 Facsimile  
Date: October 1, 2004  
KMB/jd